

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

In the Senate, after the morning hour, Mr. Call (Pa.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into a publication in the *Record* of a personal explanation by him, and to report whether it is in accordance with the rules, regulations and practice of the Senate, and directing that such personal explanation be withheld from the permanent edition of the *Record* until further order of the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls (Kan.) said that Mr. Call deliberately falsified the *Record*, but afterwards changed his remark to an accusation that he had changed the *Record* without leave of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State. Mr. Vest (Mo.) opposed it, saying that one of his principal objections was that woman suffrage now existed in the Territory. Mr. Platt (Conn.) spoke in favor of the bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

In the House, the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was adopted, and it now goes to the President. The principal feature of the bill is the appropriation for three line-of-battle ships, which remains as passed by the House originally.

Mr. Boutwell (Me.) made a short explanation of the details of the agreement reached in conference. In answer to Mr. O'Neill (Penn.), he said that the League Island Navy-yard had been placed upon the same footing as the yards of Boston and Portsmouth. Mr. O'Neill said that it had come to this—that by the adoption of the conference report the League Island Navy-yard would become an open Navy-yard, as he had proposed in his amendment offered April 9, and as the people of Philadelphia desired.

The silver bill was then taken up, and the Senate amendments to the House bill regarding the free coinage of silver was non-concurred in. On the vote, the Republicans voted with the Democrats, and 22 Democrats voted with the Republicans.

There was quite a struggle over this measure, the free coinage of silver being the bill considered in Committee of the Whole House, while the Speaker ruled that it should be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. After much discussion and some attempts at filibustering, the Speaker was sustained in his ruling, and the bill was referred.

The House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

In the Senate, a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call (Pa.) directing the Senate to prepare a table showing the number of bills introduced by each Senator, and the number of those passed, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was done.

The House bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was opposed by Mr. Jones (Ark.). The debate drifted away to the question of the admission of New Mexico. Mr. Platt (Conn.) declaring that he was opposed to the admission of that Territory because it might send two Democrats to the Senate. He said that, on the contrary, leading Republicans of New Mexico had been assured that it would send two Republicans to the Senate.

Mr. Reagan (Tex.) gave as his reason for opposing the bill the existence of female suffrage in Wyoming. He said that the day when the floodgates of woman suffrage were opened the social organization would have reached the point where decay and ruin began.

There being no quorum present, the Senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m. after a short Executive session.

In the House, a bill was passed granting 15 days' leave of absence to clerks in first and second-class postoffices.

The national election bill was then taken up and consumed the balance of the day's session. Messrs. Lodge (Mass.) and Howell (Ill.) speaking in favor of the bill, Hon. Phillips (S. C.) to Cates (Ark.) and Tucker (Va.) in opposition to it.

Without reaching a conclusion the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

In the Senate, the conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill was considered. The report showed that the House conferees were of the opinion that the Senate conferees had not been fair in their treatment of the bill.

Mr. Sherman (Md.) moved that the Senate recede from its amendments, but withdrew his motion after Mr. Gorman (Md.) had argued that the Senate had a right to fix the number and compensation of its employees, and a further conference was asked for.

The bill for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming was taken up, Mr. Morgan (Ala.) opposing the bill because of the fact that woman suffrage was allowed. After considerable discussion the bill was passed by a strict party vote—yeas 29, nays 12.

The Senate adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

In the House, the Federal election law bill was taken up and debated at great length. Without reaching a conclusion the bill went over.

The conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill was taken up, and after debate was rejected and a new conference ordered.

At 5 o'clock p. m. a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills, 105 of such measures being passed. During the evening session Mr. O'Donnell (Mich.) introduced the bill that woman suffrage was allowed. After considerable discussion the bill was passed by a strict party vote—yeas 29, nays 12.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ABROAD.

The sentence of death pronounced upon Mat. Panita for conspiring to overthrow the Bulgarian Government has been carried out at Sofia. He was bound to a tree and shot. His last words were "Long live Bulgaria." The 52d anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated June 28 at London. The chief of the czar's private police has been dismissed for failing to detect a recent nihilist plot. A barrel full of dynamite was found in the wine cellar of the Gatchina Palace. A photograph, made by Edison expressly for the Mikado of Japan and presented to him last week by Edison's representative, has been set up in the Mikado's palace at Tokio, and the monarch is delighted with it. Miss Anne Brewster, a society girl of New York, who came to Tokio, Japan, to visit her brother-in-law, Secretary Reamy, has gone on a pleasure trip to Siberia, going through Vladivostok. It is the first case known of a young American lady going to the Siberian frontier except for missionary work.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

An accident occurred on the Missouri & Pacific Railroad near Nevada, Mo. June 28, caused by spreading rails. Two people were killed and 27 injured. Mrs. Evans, the wife of Emanuel Evans, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Nevada, Mo., was killed June 28, by being thrown from her carriage to the pavement in front of her residence. A white mob at Amite, La., on June 28, killed one colored man, shot two others, and whipped two others and drove them from the place on the ground that the colored people were arming against the whites. The wife and daughter of Rev. M. Brown, of Davidsonville, Ala., were thrown from a buggy June 28. The daughter was killed and the wife fatally injured. Wm. Haight, alias Hoyle, of Lawrence, Mass., murdered his aunt, Mrs. J. D. Borsley, June 28, by kicking her on the head. The crime was the result of a drunken spree. A passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was wrecked at Joliet, Ill., June 28, and two women killed. The cause of the wreck was the forward coach jumping the track. A family found dead near Yates Center, Kan., June 24, in a bloody tragedy. A. Coe and wife lived on a farm about 13 miles from Yates Center. For several years Coe and his two brothers-in-law, Nathaniel and Adrian Anglin, who had farms adjoining his, kept up a family feud, the origin of which is unknown. Coe went into the field June 24, where Nathaniel was working and shot him dead. He then opened fire on Adrian and shattered his left arm leaving him for dead. He returned home and shot his wife dead. Coe with dead, being buried by his own hand, dying instantly. Edwin Coogan was shot and instantly killed at San Francisco, Cal., June 28, by James W. Kerr, who, in company with another man, was being assaulted by a crowd of sailors. A revolver and fired at his assailants, with the above result. Nelson A. Groves, one of the oldest members of the Monroe County (N. Y.) bar, was killed by a falling engine at Rochester, N. Y., June 28, and killed. Rain in the Face, a noted Sioux chief, ranking next to Sitting Bull in renown, and made prominent through the Custer massacre, was mortally wounded at Standing Rock, D. T., by his squaw, June 24. He had neglected her for another woman. A destructive cyclone visited Iowa County, Mich., June 29. Few lives were lost and no property was destroyed. The rebuilding of the city of Lyons, N. Y., leveled. Wm. Brooker was hanged at New York City, June 27, for murder. During the past few days the heat in the West has been terrible, and a great many deaths have occurred from sunstroke, especially in Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

Vertical Circulation in a Moist Atmosphere.

BY LIEUT. J. P. FINLEY, U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE.

Correspondence invited, suggestions desired, and information cheerfully furnished. Every effort will be made to make this column of interest to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. All communications should be addressed—Weather, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

In the case of a moist atmosphere, with the unstable state for dry air, we have the same energy for originating and maintaining a vertical circulation as in the case of dry air, with the additional energy of all the latent heat of the aqueous vapor set free in its condensation in the ascending current, and this latter is a continuous source of energy as long as moist air is being drawn in from all sides to supply the current. For example, suppose the air is saturated and is in the unstable state for dry air; then at the first upward start of the air it is being drawn in from all sides to supply the current. In this ascending current, the vertical gradient is fully established, the vertical gradient in this ascending current becomes about half a degree Fahrenheit for each 100 feet of ascending current. With this according to the season of the year and the altitude.

With a temperature of 30° at the earth's surface, the decrease of temperature is about 0.37° for each 100 feet of ascending current. At an altitude of 4,000 meters, and even up to much greater altitudes the rate would vary but little from this. With a temperature of 10° below zero at the surface, the decrease is about 0.27° for each 100 meters of ascent. If the atmosphere were not completely saturated, but at a depression of the dew point of 8°, then the air at the earth's surface would have to ascend about 1,000 meters before condensation would commence, and in this part of the ascent the rate of cooling would be 1° instead of 0.37° for each 100 meters, after which the latter rate would apply.

It may happen that before the air rises up to the altitude where condensation takes place the whole air-column may be heavier than a similar one of the surrounding part of the atmosphere, as, for example, when the air is very moist and initial and temporary impulse or very slight temperature disturbance merely, to start the vertical ascent of the air. The initial temperature of the air before ascent commences must be so much greater than that of the surrounding air, that it does not become cooled down in its first ascent, before condensation takes place, to a lower temperature, on the average for the whole column, than that of the surrounding air.

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of five districts will be made. In Denver, Colo., the citizens claim that the city has been cheated out of 10,000 to 25,000 people.

The following unofficial figures have been given out for the census: Denver, 100,000; 270,000; San Antonio, Tex., 38,000. Other leading cities in Texas are: Dallas, 39,300; Galveston, 35,000; Fort Worth, 31,000; Houston, 30,000; Waco, 20,000; Austin, 15,300. Fall River, Mass., 74,919; Omaha, Neb., 134,742; Lincoln, Neb., 55,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., 45,000; Atlanta, Ga., 65,200; San Francisco, 390,000; Salt Lake City, 49,972. It is estimated that the population of the United States is about 64,500,000.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair Commissioners held a meeting at Chicago last week and unanimously selected Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, President of the World's Columbian Exposition. J. S. Dickinson, of Texas, was chosen Secretary. The following gentlemen were selected to be Vice-Presidents: Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; M. H. De Young, of California; D. R. Penn, of Louisville; W. Allen, of New York, and A. B. Andrews, of North Carolina. A Treasurer is yet to be selected to complete the permanent organization. The Committee on permanent organization will also recommend a name for the place of Director General.

The Board of Directors of the Fair, by a vote